

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
APRIL 13, 1878.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We propose to present a few reasons why the citizens of Colorado Springs should vote, next May, for the issuance of bonds to be expended in supplying the city with a copious supply of pure mountain water.

Our remarks are addressed particularly to those enterprising, well-disposed citizens who would desire to give their cordial support to every measure that in their opinion promises to promote the prosperity of the town, but who are too inclined to vote against water bonds for the reason that they fear our tax-payers may not be able to support the burden of taxation that must be imposed in order to meet the interest on the necessary expenditure. A wholesome form of taxation on the part of a community is to be commended. The evil consequences of thoughtlessly piling debt on debt to an insatiable magnitude, have become so palpable to the recent legislation in this State has been directed toward saving the people from self-imposed burdens by forbidding the assumption of excessive indebtedness excepting for a few purposes. A supply of pure water was considered by Colorado law makers, to be so essential to the health, comfort and convenience of the people that towns and cities were not only authorized to issue bonds to procure it, but all engagements in the way of doing so were carefully removed. A plentiful supply of the purest water is important to the welfare of every community, is pre-eminently so to Colorado Springs. The reputation that this city has acquired for being one of the most pleasant and attractive locations in the United States, is due to the health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the world. This influx has made Colorado Springs prosperous during a period of great depression. It is an element of growth, especially the water which it is not easy to generate. While many families are in fact deriving material advantages of climate, character, etc., to live here permanently, thousands of others have but for a period more or less, come here by a liberal expenditure of money, open many avenues for the support of our fine population. During the past year thousands have come to Colorado Springs, and many expect to leave these two localities not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and an estimated expenditure of one thousand dollars a day for the whole of the coming year probably not so high. Here then is a cause of growth and prosperity of which we are very proud, and which will contribute much to the making this a large city, than the thousands of acres of contiguous mining districts, or the mountain trade we introduce by air.

A few words to the innumerable consequences of the water question which it is not easy to enumerate, nothing that will preserve or increase should be neglected. These invincible pleasure seekers come hither to enjoy our temperate climate, and we should be careful that its good effects are not counteracted by anything objectionable that can be introduced. Now, we all know that water is life, there is a pressing question that our well water is not so good. Is it now what spread infection? Is it only necessary to cite the fact that from eighty-five barrels of water drawn from the broken from a spring a mile from town to-day our citizens in pain are compelled to pay up to two barrels. Now, we say, but the water is thus sold merely to deter a few from going here, than an advertisement to the world that we have the privilege of buying water which is not fit for drinking and certainly not for a pot full? We believe that this is the reason that has deterred many persons who have become desirable buyers of a buying ground, and building sites, from the purchase of these lots in this place.

Now, a few words to those who doubt the value of the interest on our water bonds. We have generally known, but it is true that the people of this city are now paying the sum of one thousand dollars per annum for water that is being carried daily from the Riggs Ranch and Cheyenne Spring, and are paying all the interest on the same, even per cent bonds and a sum sufficient to pay the expense of raising the same. It seems to us that the time should at once do away with all opposition to water bonds. It may be said in answer to this that none but those who are well off buy water. From the many inquiries made upon this point we are satisfied that the reverse is true. Very many of the smaller houses in town are occupied by persons of limited means, and tenants have neither wells nor cisterns, and the occupants are forced to buy water, many of them by the bucketful, at a cost ten times greater than they would have to pay in the way of interest on bonds. We know a widow woman who buys three barrels of water at a cost of sixty cents, and another who pays forty cents per day for two barrels. These sums represent an annual expenditure of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty dollars, from twelve to eighteen times the sum that would be exacted for an unlimited quantity of water in pipes. The sums that are now being paid for water by some of our citizens are oppressively onerous. The proprietor of the Crawford House pays one dollar per day for water used for hotel purposes. The two barber shops on Tejon street are now paying one dollar and fifteen cents per day or three hundred and sixty dollars a year. The proprietor of one of our extensive livery stables informs us that the introduction of water will save the interest on the whole issue of water bonds, and save money by so doing. Instead of the irregular supply they are now getting, with infinite trouble and annoyance, they would then have a steady and unlimited supply for all seasons, by simply turning a spigot. Right here we would suggest that in raising the amount necessary to pay the interest on the bonds, a large proportion, say two-thirds, be obtained from a water tax laid upon those who use the water, and from a tax upon all lots alongside of which the pipes are laid, and which will undoubtedly be needed in value thereof. As

the benefit derived from the introduction of water to the outlying tracts would be more remote, they should not be taxed at all, or, if so, the tax should be merely nominal.

If we are ever to have water in pipes, now is the time to do the work. Iron is lower than it has ever been in the history of the country. It is now down below the cost of manufacture, and cannot go lower. It is certain to advance rapidly in price so soon as returning prosperity increases the demand. As nearly four hundred tons of pipe will be needed, an advance of four dollars per ton will equal a whole year's interest on the total issue of bonds. Few things in the future can be more safely predicted than an advance of twelve dollars per ton in iron pipe within three years. Should we put down our water pipes now, instead of three years hence, as some propose, we will unquestionably save in cost of iron the equivalent of three years' interest on the bonds; in other words, we will have in our houses all the pure water we need for that period free of expense. An other item of importance is the question of freight. We have just seen a letter from a reliable party in Denver, representing three of the largest pipe manufacturers in the United States, stating that he has secured a rate from St. Louis to this city of eighty dollars per car of ten gross tons, equivalent to about seven dollars per ton net, if the contract can be closed within a reasonable time. The saving to the city on this rate, as compared with the most favorable terms obtainable up to this time, will be over fifteen thousand dollars, a saving it will be admitted of no mean importance.

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Water in pipes under proper pressure is the only safeguard against fire. No other means for extinguishing flames can be compared with it. This city has already expended several thousand dollars for fire apparatus which must be regarded as of little utility. We are convinced, although assertions to the contrary have been made, that the cost of insuring property in this city will be materially reduced by the introduction of water. The danger of a disastrous conflagration will certainly be lessened one-half. The following dispatch from Georgetown to a Denver paper is suggestive of dangers which await us:—

GEOGRAPHY, April 10.

Yesterday morning a house in the upper part of the city, occupied as a residence by Samuel Cushman, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames had made considerable headway before the alarm was sounded. The Hooks, Alpine, and Hose companies hurried to the spot and delayed the burning building with water, thus preventing what might else have been a disastrous conflagration, as a brisk wind was blowing down the valley at the time, which would have carried the flames through the heart of the city. Fire plugs, plenty of hose, and plucky firemen, however, have saved us the rearing of an unwelcome tempest.

Although many other reasons could be given in support of the argument favoring the immediate introduction of water into this city, we have neither time nor space to repeat them. We sincerely hope that every reader of this paper will give the question the thoughtful consideration that its great importance demands.

TIMBER DEPREDA TIONS.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

SIR:—I notice in your issue of the 30th of March the following:—

The Senate recently, at my suggestion of Senator Blaine, passed a resolution calling upon Secretary Schurz to make a report to the Senate on the subject of timber, which report, which led to severe censures on the Secretary's policy by Senator Blaine, Senator Teller, and others, has also taken up a great portion of Senator Schurz's time. He has tried to exclude settlers and miners from all prosecutions. He has only prosecuted those speculators who have depredated on the public lands in timber sale, and the great majority of timber lands.

It is not able to distinguish between the cutting of timber on the timber lands of Minnesota and Wisconsin, from cutting timber in the mountainous regions of the interior of the continent.

Respectfully yours, H. M. TELLER.

We very gladly print the above letter from Senator Teller, as we desire to do the Senator justice, and as the letter is entirely local in the treatment of this question and hence will be especially interesting to our readers.

We might say in the beginning that before writing the above mentioned article, we read carefully the debates in the Senate, and Secretary Schurz's report to the Senate of March 11, notwithstanding the hardly courteous denial of this fact in the letter. The letter asks for proof to an application for a pension, probably time enough to die, but the House can afford twice the number of employees necessary. The House have only had the control of the appointments in its own body. Most of this patronage is directly controlled by the Doorkeeper. A little examination into the method by which Mr. Polk has administered the duties of his office will show how the Democratic party will carry out reforms—especially in the civil service. The Doorkeeper is allowed to appoint about 60 employees, an ample number, but he has had 120 employees on the pay-roll of the House. Some of these receive \$60 a month, whose duties are so light that they have their work performed by substitutes at the rate of \$10 a month, and they live on the remaining \$50 in idleness. The law allows 28 pages but Mr. Polk had 50 pages on the pay-roll. In order to draw pay for them in December, he swore that only 28 were employed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 16, but contrary to law he also drew the pay for 28 pages for the last half of December, when Congress was not in session, and thus was enabled to pay the double number. The shifts which the Doorkeeper was compelled to make to keep this large number on the pay-roll are very ingenious. Perhaps the most interesting part of the investigation was in regard to the way the "Soldiers Roll" had been filled. Those on this roll were to be by law "crippled and disabled soldiers," and were to perform light duties. Previous Congresses had had men without arms or legs from the public lands into timber sale, and the government had been compelled by the government in settling with the depredators constituted, but a small portion of the profits of the latter over and above the cost of cutting and hauling.—*Congressional Record*, page 3, March 11, 1878.

It was also reported in the New York *Times* and many other respectable papers of March 12 and 13, that Secretary Schurz had stated that he was misrepresented in the Senate in the debate of March 11, and that he intended to prosecute speculators in timber only. Inasmuch as a cabinet officer cannot reply in an official manner to the strictures which Senators may make on his policy in debate, we accepted this newspaper report which seemed entirely in harmony with his report to the Senate.

Again we are told if we would read the report quoted from above, we would learn that he did prosecute the miners and settlers of Montana. We think the above quotation is sufficient for this criticism also. It is possible that some settlers were prosecuted, but the above extract shows that it was not intentional. Senator Blaine's speech about the distresses of the settlers of Montana had too much buncome about the Declaration of Independence, foreigners, etc., to be deserving of an answer.

The following dispatch from R. S. Anderson, U. S. Attorney, dated, Helena, Montana, March 21, 1878, shows that Secretary Schurz has not prosecuted the settlers and miners to an alarming degree:

The settlers of Montana nor others except speculators in wood and lumber have not been affected injuriously by the efforts of the Interior Department during the past year. Cord wood cheaper than usual past winter. No mining operations have been suspended by reason of your action. The prospects for business of all kinds in Montana were never better.

R. S. ANDERSON,
United States Attorney.

We are unaware that we had charged any of the people of this State to be thieves unless they are speculators who had depredated upon the public lands on a large scale for the sake of personal profit. We say those speculators are thieves and we have charged no others with being thieves.

Our remarks were mainly in support of the execution of the law in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The depreciation on public lands in these States have been simply enormous. One party (on the authority of a Wisconsin Senator) in Wisconsin settled the government suit by paying \$100,000. From Pensacola, Florida, for the year ending June 30, 1877, 857 vessels loaded, having 9,375,432 cubic feet of ships' spars and range timber, and 67,787,222 feet of sawed timber and lumber. It is supposed that most of the above came from public lands. General Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, says that if the degradations go on to such an extent for 25 years, "all the available timber will actually be cut off." We say that Secretary Schurz deserves the support of all good citizens in stopping these depredations.

The United States Senate certainly has tried to put obstacles in the way of executing the law. The insufficient sum of \$5,000 was given him for working up the cases of cession for trial. Against the protest of Secretary Schurz, Attorney-General Devens, and the majority of its judiciary committee, the Senate passed a bill providing for a special term of the circuit court to try the timber cases in Mississippi. The Attorney General stated that the government would not be ready for the trials at the time mentioned, and also that the court was removed to a place where an impartial jury could not be obtained, nevertheless the Senate passed the bill which would cripple the government in the execution of the law. If Senator Blaine asserted in the Senate, and it was not denied, that standing wood could be bought for less than that amount within sight of the spine, "fairly exact."

I am informed that at one carper per cord the ordinary timber and wood is liable to a revenue to the government of less than \$5 per acre.

In sections of country where timber is scarce and land worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre, one

half dollar per cord would be considered unreasonable, even near great centers of business and commerce, 75 cents per cord is consider a good price.

I know you will not sympathize with any effort which goes to tax the miners and settlers of the Rocky Mountain regions, more than people of other portions of the country are taxed. While the people of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Louisiana, and of the sections of the country can make little to timber lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, our people are denied the privilege of buying it at any price, and what compensation is to be paid to the timber lands, timber indispensable to the occupation of such lands, they are deemed by the Secretary and his friends, as thieves and plunderers of the public property.

If you will look over the debate you will see that Senator Schurz, himself, found fault with the Secretary for his attempt to tax the timber from speculators, and if you will do me the honor to read what I said, you will see that I declared for the people of Colorado, that we would pay for the timber alone, if allowed to do so by law, an amount equal to what is demanded for land and timber both, in other sections of the country. But I shall never consent to place the power in the hands of the Secretary to do this.

The recent investigation of the charges against Doorkeeper Polk shows that little confidence can be placed in the Democratic party to bring about any real reforms. The Democratic House, elected on the "Tilden and Reform" platform, cut down the appropriations where the Republicans spent the money and have the patronage, but where they themselves have had the patronage they have employed twice the number of men necessary and have been continually voting extra appropriations to make up the deficits in the House expenses.

The force in the Pension Bureau has been so reduced by the Democratic House that it takes eighteen months for a soldier to receive a reply to an application for a pension, probably time enough to die, but the House can afford twice the number of employees necessary. The House have only had the control of the appointments in its own body. Most of this patronage is directly controlled by the Doorkeeper. A little

WATER.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL.

We, the Mayor and City Council, of the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, do hereby certify that if water bonds to the amount of eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000) are voted by the city on the 16th instant, we will not issue the bonds unless we first have the bonds negotiated and contracts made and we secure, or the completion of the work according to the plan submitted to the Council, for that amount or less.

YATT, FRANCIS, Mayor.
MATTHEW KENNEDY,
GILES CRISSEY,
J. W. WOODGATE,
CHAS. WALKER.

Good chance to go east for nothing. See our "Want" column.

The Crawford, as usual, is filled to its utmost capacity.

School closed on Friday, and will begin again on Monday, April 22.

The acies' society of the Congregational church will give a concert on the evening of April 25th.

Don't forget the public school entertainment at City Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The paper of our city has arrived. The invoice of the type has also been received. We will definitely announce next week when the paper will appear.

Mr. O. L. Matthews, who will be re-

memered as a very successful teacher in this county, delivered an address on "Education" at Ouray on the 16th of March. From the notices of the Ouray press we think the address must have been a success and highly appreciated.

The Christian Temperance Union will meet in library rooms (No. 2) Wanless Book, for annual election of officers, and other important business on Tuesday, April 24, 1878, at 7:30 p.m. It is urged that all members be present.

J. W. WOODGATE,
Secretary.

At the meeting on Thursday evening, Miss Lucy Jessen was the first one to sit down, though on her side there were two professors and a minister. Prof. Parker did not pronounce. One young man was seated down on the word "batch." He left out the "t" in "batch" and correctly pronounced "batch." Does that young man intend to "batch"?

3. A. P. Eaton, was a joint agent of the American Bible Society for El Paso and Pueblo counties, Colorado, and entered upon the work at once. The Society expects to put a copy of the Holy Scriptures into the hands of every constituent person, either by sale or gift. The agent is expected to hunt out the constituents, and supply them by selling or giving them a Bible. The agent expects the hearty co-operation of all Christians.

It is reported that the American Bible Society for the year ending March 31, 1877, had a balance of \$38,600.

No. 2 \$6,500.00

No. 3 65,000.00

No. 4 74,000.00

No. 5 62,284.00

Bid number one provides for wrought iron pipe from Ruxton's creek being open at each end, and the water constantly flowing into and out of it.

Number two provides for drawing water from the pipes through the main between the point and the source of supply, we would be deprived of water for an hour, and also in the event of a large fire there would be no scarcity of water as would be the case if it was brought by pipe direct to the town, a plan that is favored by some of our citizens.

If the after plan was adopted, the main, distributing and service pipes would all require to be extra heavy, because of the great pressure to be withstood,

thereby adding much to the cost of the work and also additional expense to consumers.

In the reservoir system the supply main from Ruxton's creek being open at each end, and the water constantly flowing into and out of it.

Whereas, if the water was brought into town by pipe direct, the main would

reduce the cost of water, thereby increasing the cost of the work.

By the line of the reservoir the distance is shortened over half a mile, which also makes a saving in the first cost.

The reservoir would be enclosed to prevent cattle or other animals from gaining access to the water.

The main from the reservoir to Nevada avenue, at the north end of town, would be twelve and ten inches in diameter, and from which main about eight miles of pipe would be laid throughout the city.

From the reservoir to the various streets, either of whom is ready to take the contract for the prices stated, and give satisfactory security for the completion of the work after the plans proposed by the engineers by whom the surveys and plans were made, under the direction of the former City Council.

The bids are as follows:

No. 1 \$38,600.00

No. 2 60,500.00

No. 3 65,000.00

No. 4 74,000.00

H. A. MCINTIRE'S DEFALCATION

DIED.

The Denver newspapers for two or three days past have been filled with the wildest rumors in regard to Mr. McIntire's affairs. The misstatements are so numerous that we will not attempt to correct them *scrutinum*, but will give the facts as far as we can.

Mr. McIntire is not vice president of the First National Bank of this city, and has not had any official connection with the bank for a year. He borrowed \$5,000 of the bank some years ago, and recently \$1,500, so that he is now indebted to the First National Bank of this city to the amount of \$6,500, with some accrued interest. This sum is secured by bank stock, attachments on real estate, and notes, value in all, at \$8,000. Mr. McIntire had no interest at the time which was not known prior to Mr. Knox's death. We are assured by the cashier that the examination of Mr. Knox's private papers after his death did not reveal anything in regard to the affairs of the bank which the books did not already show. We may also state here that the bank in no way became involved by any losses which the Lake City bank may sustain. Obviously these rumors have been set afloat by some malicious parties who would injure the standing of this bank. The newspapers have, unwittingly I trust, made themselves the vehicle of injuring the credit of one of the soundest financial institutions in the State. The bank and its officers stand so well in this city that these rumors have in no way affected the unbounded confidence which our business men feel in this bank.

In regard to the First National Bank at Lake City we may say that Mr. McIntire resigned his position as president of that bank some weeks since. His indebtment to that bank is not accurately known, but is supposed to be from \$5,000 to \$12,000. Messrs. C. J. Greenough, C. E. Greenough, and W. J. Sherman went to Lake City some ten days ago to investigate the affairs of the bank, and will soon make a report of the condition of that bank. Any loss which the Lake City bank may sustain will fall entirely on the stockholders.

Mr. McIntire hypothesized \$15,000 of stock in the Lake City bank with Daniels, Brown & Co., of De Norte, for a loan of \$10,000. He also hypothesized \$6,000 of stock in the First National Bank of Colorado Springs with the Exchange Bank of Denver for a loan of \$4,000. It is due Mr. McIntire to state that he has not left New York, unless at a very recent date, for Mr. Garrison, of this city, his attorney, received a letter from him Thursday night, dated New York, in reply to a letter made from here April 1. Mr. McIntire states that he is in New York trying to raise money to pay off his indebtedness here. But the most outrageous of all these false statements are those which reflect upon the integrity of the late James Knox, cashier of the First National Bank. We copy the first of the following extracts from the *Denver Times* of Wednesday evening and the latter from the *Denver News* of Thursday morning:

"No one ever suspected his honesty until after the death of Mr. Knox, president of the bank at Colorado Springs, when the examination of the papers of the deceased led to the suspicion that there might be something wrong, but the matter was kept quiet until the return of Mr. Greenough. Mr. Knox's successor as president of the bank, when an investigation was made, it was then found that McIntire had 'got away' with about \$10,000 or \$40,000 for the bank, as one of our informants states it."

His integrity was never called in question until the death of Mr. Knox, late President of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, when an examination of the deceased's papers created a suspicion, which a full investigation by the succeeding president, Mr. Greenough, developed into the unpleasant fact, that Mr. McIntire had used up from \$30,000 to \$40,000 of the funds of the bank."

These extracts clearly intimate that Mr. Knox, the cashier of the bank, never its president, was an accomplice of Mr. McIntire in robbing the bank of \$30,000 or \$40,000. The extracts are as false in their malicious intimations as in their statement of facts. Mr. McIntire never owed the bank over \$6,500 at any one time prior to Mr. Knox's death. As we stated above the books showed all of Mr. McIntire's indebtedness to the bank. We can hardly characterize the man who would so basely slander one who never did oug it but kindness to his few men. Certainly the press are highly culpable in carelessly making statements which reflect upon the untarnished reputation of a man who was universally respected. His friends are justly indignant. An examination of Mr. Knox's private letters after his death disclose the fact that he had been grossly betrayed. These letters were received shortly before his death and doubtless hastened that event.

We do not wish to express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. McIntire, as the result of the examination of the bank at Lake City is not known.

THE NEW GROCERY.

Mr. Sesser has received most of his stock, and is now ready to furnish our city with first-class groceries at reasonable prices. In the last six weeks we will be considerate of him for a town of 20,000 inhabitants. The extent of his stock may be realized in part when we state that he has in his store 1,500 cases of canned goods, 300 boxes of soap, 80 barrels of sugar, and 22,000 pounds of bacon and ham. His supply of condiments, preserves, fruits, and pickles is large and varied. Mr. Sesser is prepared to do a large wholesale business, and carries this large stock for that purpose. He does not expect to draw from the trade other than those grocery houses in this city, but to increase the who trade at this point, so that there will be room for him without encroaching upon the trade which others have built up. There is no better sign of the permanent prosperity of this place than the fact that Mr. Sesser has invested so much capital in this business. We wish him great success and hope that soon there will be room for another merchant equally enterprising.

The finder of a small fine lingerie bracelet will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

At Rock Ridge, Douglas Co., Colorado, at 6:15 p.m. on the 22nd day of March, 1878, Amy Rebecca, infant daughter of G. C. and L. C. Pratt.

Another bud of Christ like humanity plucked from earth, planted in heaven to bloom forever in the sunshine of God's eternal love.

BUSINESS TERMS.

S. B. Westerfield has been for the past three weeks in the East visiting different large furniture factories and carpet houses, and is making large purchases of Furniture and Carpets of all grades, and has shipped several car-loads of goods. People will SAVE MONEY by waiting a few days till his goods arrive before buying elsewhere. The goods will be of the Best Quality and Lathe Styles than have been shown in this market. He will have a full line of Carpets, both Ingrain and Three-Ply. Tapestry Brussels, Mats, etc. Prices will be the lowest ever heard in Colorado.

Any person requiring the celebrated Sheep Soft Soap for cleaning stains, grease spots, paint, etc., will please leave their orders at C. Stockbridge's.

Millet seed 2 cents, at W. H. Roby & Co.'s.

If you want a good lunch call at Bush's Bakery.

NOTICE.

Anyone having vehicles of any description for sale may find purchasers by leaving their address at Gardner & Parker's, at National Hotel.

For the Best Bread, Cakes, Buns, Pies, etc., in the city, call at Bush's Bakery, Postoffice Block.

The best Flour made in Colorado is the Lily White, made at Boulder, for sale by A. Verger, at \$3.00 per hundred pounds.

A splendid article of Cider by the glass or gallon at Bush's.

PAPER HANGING.

Done on short notice by first class workmen, at lowest prices. Leave orders at Bradbury's wall paper store.

A fresh arrival and large assortment of Canaries, Nuts, and Fruits at Bush's Bakery.

Cotton Batting, 12½; Canton Flannel, 10c; Summer Shawls, 50c; Ladies' Hove, 8½c per pair; at D. W. Robbins'.

The celebrated Black Hawk Crackers are sold exclusively by W. Bush.

Ladies' and Gents' Felt Slippers at Savage & Florence's.

Fresh Milk, Tea, and Coffee always on hand at Bush's Bakery.

Largest stock of wall paper, and lowest prices in Colorado, at Bradbury's.

Good Wash Poplin, 12½, also several other new styles of Dress Goods at 12½, at D. W. Robbins'.

For the latest, nobliest styles in wall papers at reasonable prices, call at Bradbury's.

Private instruction in French, also in German, by Mme. E. Reymert. For further particulars, address Box 76, Colorado Springs.

The largest and finest stock of Hats south of the Divide, and at bottom figures, at the cheap cash store of D. W. Robbins.

You can save to per cent. by calling on D. W. Robbins for your Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Blankets, Trunks, etc.

Ladies' White Kid Slippers at Savage & Florence's.

Ladies' Monitor Over-Gaiters at Savage & Florence's.

NICK.

Five cents a quart. T. E. JOHNSON.

You should examine the stock of Sheet Music, &c., at Lake's Music store.

The O. K. Restaurant will have on hand continually fresh mountain trout.

It is an uncouth fact that the cheapest place in town to buy groceries is at Verger's.

Messrs. W. A. Cuthell and L. Hill started East on the 1st of April, and intend returning shortly with a car-load of the finest Merino Rams ever brought into this State.

Fresh Eggs twice a week at Verger's.

CALCIMINING.

White and tints. Lowest prices and the best of work. Leave orders at Bradbury's paint store.

XXXX Boulder Flour at A. Verger's at \$2.75 per hundred pounds.

Standard Prints, 6x4; Lonsdale, 10 cents; Lancaster Ginghams, 10 cents; good Brown Muslin, 8½c, at D. W. Robbins'.

Pratt's Astral Oil is deodorized and excels all other oils in illuminating properties, and is positively non-explosive, at Linck's old stand.

Malaga Grapes at William Bush's Bakery.

C. STOCKBRIDGE,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT.

All commissions promptly attended to.

GOOD CHANCE TO GO EAST.—A family going to New York will pay the traveling expenses of a respectable woman who will assist on the journey in taking care of a child sixteen months old. Start April 24th. Address P. O. Box 402, Colorado Springs.

FOR RENT.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Address "G" at GAZETTE office.

ANTED.—A most competent person for general house-work, for which extra pay will be given. Address Box 69, Manitou.

SELL OR EXCHANGE for a good cow, a light single wagon. R. T. Cross.

OST.—A small fine filigree Bracelet, between the corner of Webster and Pike's Avenue and the Crawford House. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the bracelet at this office.

FOR SALE.—300 Pitch Pine, Fence Posts, S. E. SESSIONS, rear of lot opposite post-office.

FOR SALE.—A mil dairy and stock ranch containing 160 acres, situated 18 miles from Colorado Springs in Manitou Park, all under fence, with good house and outside improvements; well watered and well timbered, with good range. Forty tons of hay can be cut on the place this year. Postoffice and school house in the neighborhood. Apply to A. Elliott, on the ranch or Summit Park postoffice, El Paso County, Colorado. A. ELLIOTT. April 9th, 1878.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—For a term of years, two lots on the northeast corner of Wanless Block. Apply immediately to J. H. Wanless, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE.—One span Large Mules, one span Medium Mules, two spans Small Mules. One 3½ inch and one 3¾ inch. Bain Wagon. Three sets Double Harness. Two three-spring Wagons. One pair good Work Ponies, Harness, and 2½ inch Double Wagon. One pair of Mares, one 5 years old and one ten years old. Any of these are offered cheap. Apply to A. L. LAWTON, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred pounds of sheep-dip. F. L. MARTIN.

FOR SALE.—Sheep in quantities to suit. F. L. MARTIN, Crocker Store.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A piano, as good as new. Enquire at this office.

FOR SALE.—A three-sprung, two-seated light wagon, suitable for camping party, or racing, a most new. Enquire at GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE.—A small fine lingerie bracelet will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

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ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

A new hotel at Duray.
Lake City has a Miner's Exchange.
Engmont elected a temperance ticket.
Central City elected a Republican board.
Georgetown elected a Democratic mayor.
Shearing has begun in Las Animas County.
Garfield County strip is at par, and money in the treasury.
The greenback candidate at Boulder run away behind.

The third term of the State University began on Monday.
A roughshark was the first article cast in the Potomac.

A wagon road is to be built between Alamo and Saguache.

The range north of Cheyenne is reported to be quiet with cattle.

Leadville is to have a town hall and jail at the cost of \$2,500.

The U. S. Rural Company has only nine men left in Colrado.

Farmers are arriving daily, in every con-

dition of vehicle, at El Moro.

Minerals are shipped from Georgetown.

March is estimated at \$128,925.30.

Elko City has had another duel, according to Mr. W. H. Miller.

Both antagonists were unharmed.

Kansas Pacific Railway sold fifty thousand feet of timber on January 1, 1878, to

Elko.

Mr. T. J. Morris says that I. M. Patterson is to run for the greenback "lunatics" in Co. Y.

With much difficulty a ditch has been built from the grave. It covers all the gar-

bage in the town.

Kansas Mountain Mail Company has

arrived in good earnest at the Current

and the Colorado.

Mr. Staley is at present engaged in

the escape paintings of views on

the K. & K. near La Veta.

Ising's public library is open again.

The librarian is at times kept

busy displaying the pictures with books.

Evening Miners' Star is

now won a big body of 400

readers this week — *Zest*.

At the same time a large eagle that has

been hovering over the mountains has

been shot down in the neighborhood.

General Grant has been submitted for acceptance by the King of Portugal.

Carrying news in Summit County

varied in weeks in advance of the

Marshall is expected than from my

first news of 1861.

Elko, buried in the morning of April 3

\$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000.

Matthews' home was burned on Sat-

urday evening.

It is a painful day for all,

but it is a great relief to the

survivors.

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